

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1835.

No. 769.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatam county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same are requested to attend said meeting.

April 26.

68—

## NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

### HUNTINGTON & LYNN

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

### GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

### JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

### THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

### PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24.

68—

### Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North

Carolina have reason to believe that a large

portion, if not a majority of, the free men of

the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution

thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted

by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as is appointed by the court.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention shall have a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates to the convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and such time as the Governor may designate.

Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said

Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided; to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. The said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. S. or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *vis-à-vis* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said

convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

Be it further enacted, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives, and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and enacted.

Be it further enacted, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina":

That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, of any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years.

2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office.

3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practices in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature.

5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation.

7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench.

Be it further enacted, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, of any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

### Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

68—

### T. J. BARROW & Co.

WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6.

59—

### Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow.

Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4.

60—

### NOTICE.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing season at Crain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH.

March 25.

64—

### JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

March 26.

65—66—

### ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,



Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark,

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this

quarter of the world, was got by Ameri-

can Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot, by old

St. Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark, his great grand dam, by im-

ported Clockfast, (half brother to imported

Medley,) his g. g. grand dam Col. B. swell's

Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of

imported Fearnaught, out of imported Jenny

Dismal,) his g. g



### RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Maine Farmer.

Lime has been found by Chemical Analysis to compose a very considerable portion of the kernel of wheat. It has also been found that any considerable quantity of animal manure, applied to land where wheat is sown, has a tendency to cause it to grow too rapid, and of course, the sap bursts out, and it rots, as we call it; and when this takes place the kernel becomes shrivelled, and is rendered nearly useless; and no human means can prevent it, if we enrich our land largely with animal manure. A previous clover crop ploughed in is enough to cause wheat to grow sufficiently large, unless we wish for straw instead of kernel. This cannot always conveniently be had when and where we wish to sow wheat. In such case it is desirable to place something on the soil which will cause it to grow, and not surfeit it. We learn that in Great Britain, nothing has succeeded so well as lime. The farmers there, within fifteen years, have by the proper use of lime, been able to procure 30 or 40 per cent. more of the golden crop than formerly.

### THE GARDEN.

There are few subjects more apt to excite the surprise of intelligent foreigners, than the almost total neglect of our farmers to cultivate a garden; and the inference they draw from the omission, is neither complimentary to our good sense, nor our good taste. In most European countries, a well cultivated garden is not only common among farmers, but even the humble cottage, who lives upon his daily earnings, prides himself in the neat cultivated patch that surrounds his cottage, which administers largely to the sustenance of his family, and affords a variety of grateful delicacies, which cheer his toils and multiply his enjoyments. But we need not cross the Atlantic for evidence of the economy and comforts of a garden. We are not wholly destitute of gardens nor of taste, and there is perhaps no branch of rural improvement that is making greater progress among us than this. We have probably advanced farther in improvement, in horticulture during the last twenty years than in the preceding century. The work will progress.

Who among us that has known the pleasure of daily partaking of fruits and vegetables, in all the variety of our climate, freshly plucked or gathered from his garden, does not esteem them among the choicest blessings of life? Our old men yet remember the time, when potatoes were hardly deemed worth cultivating, or when they were considered as innovating upon the settled rules of the farm, and when half a dozen bushels were the extent of a farmer's crop. Yet this root is now deemed indispensable, and its cultivation on a large scale considered as a matter of economy. It forms the principal food, in countries where it was once unknown. What the potato was a century ago, many fine fruits and garden vegetables are now—treasures unknown or misprized by the mass of farmers.

The products of a kitchen garden materially lessen the consumption of more expensive food, afford a grateful variety for the table, and are highly promotive of health. They are besides, matter of substantial profit to the cultivator, for there is scarcely a district of our country which does not furnish a market for any surplus that is produced. What man would consent to have destroyed a fine vine or peach, plum, or pear tree, which produced him choice fruit, for ten times what it cost him? We have in our mind a friend, who cultivates two acres in fruits and vegetables, and we know he has repeatedly sold in a year, of the former, more than a thousand dollars worth, and had a constant supply of both for his table. The outlay for all this was but trifling, for he soon became self-taught, and propagated his own fruit trees. A greater income this, from two acres, than many farms of a hundred yield. To descend somewhat to detail. Say a choice grape vine will cost two or three shillings—a plum four—a pear three, and a peach two, and currants and gooseberries enough to make up, in the whole, two dollars. We give nursery prices for the choicest fruit. In a few years, the vine will yield him a bushel or two of grapes, and the trees a bushel or more of fruit each, which will be worth in market or in his family, at least ten dollars, with a fair prospect of rapid increase in the product. Having formed the nucleus, the boys with a little practice, will soon require the art, which every farmer is to possess, of increasing the quality and variety, by sowing, grafting, layering, &c. And the labor that will be required in doing this need abstract:

nothing from the profits of the farm—the hours that are misspent, or wasted in idleness, will suffice for the task. Every plant thus produced will become an object of interest. In 1832, the fruit from two pear trees sold for \$45, at the fair market price.

It is not alone from mercenary views, and the mere gratification of the animal appetite, that we recommend the cultivation of a garden. The garden administrators to the wants of the mind as well as of the body. We are endowed with senses other than the sense of taste, which may be made to contribute much to the higher enjoyments of life, and which receive gratification in the beauties and fragrances of the vegetable kingdom. He who realizes in the trees and flowers of the garden, the wonderful handy works of his Creator, provided for the wants and comforts of man, possesses a source of happiness unknown to the mercenary worldling. The pleasures which arise from the beauties of the natural world, are pure and unalloyed, and are fraught with humility and benevolence.

Cultivator for April.

All plants, whether in the garden, field, or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day equally to both sides of the row.

### A Cure for Pulmonary Complaints.

The following receipt is not intended to be a remedy for a confirmed consumption. But we assure our readers from our own actual experience, and from repeated observation of its effects, that it will relieve many pulmonary complaints not easily to be distinguished in their symptoms from a consumption, and which, if neglected, would have proved fatal.

Let the patient, early every morning while in bed, drink half a pint of milk, warm from the cow, in which a table spoonful of honey and a table spoon full of French brandy, or if that cannot be had, of other spirits, has been first mixed; let him then remain in bed for one hour after drinking it. It will cause a gentle perspiration to take place, promote an easy expectoration, relieve the cough, and in a few weeks restore him to perfect health. Having in early life, when supposed by all who saw him, to be far advanced in a consumption, reduced almost to a skeleton, and laboring under the hectic fever attendant on that disease, been by this remedy restored to health, after having long in vain tried the remedies prescribed by able physicians, and having since witnessed a similar effect in several instances in which he has recommended it; the Editor feels desirous to communicate this remedy to the public, in order that others, similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of it. It is believed that it will not be injurious in those pulmonary affections which it cannot cure, while for many others he knows it to be an effectual remedy.

Tennessee Farmer.

*Virginia taking the track in Manufactures.*—The Wheeling Gazette of last week says: "We saw yesterday, at one of our dry goods stores, two bales of domestic cottons, manufactured by Cunningham & Anderson, Richmond, Virginia. The article is equal in every respect to that made in Rhode Island, and sells at the same price, 12 1/2 cents per yard, by the piece. The effect of encouraging domestic manufactures is clearly seen in this article. During the last war with Great Britain, when we were dependent on that nation for nearly all our wearing apparel, this quality of cotton goods sold for 50 cents a yard, and the merchant who now offers this for sale remembers paying sixty-two and a half cents a yard in one of the counties of this state not far from tidewater."

*Manufacturing Females in America.*—The stage from Newburyport to Lowell was crowded with well dressed females, unembarrassed in manner, untainted with forwardness or vulgarity, and who evidently had not been accustomed to high life. On our arrival at Lowell, we observed several stages deposit loads of the same sex, which circumstance was accounted for by the extensive cotton factories situated in the immediate neighborhood. There is a constant succession of females departing from and arriving at Lowell; the high wages of those attending the factories, attract such as particularly want a sum of money, after which they return home. The females engaged in manufacturing amount to nearly 5,000; and as we arrived at Lowell on the afternoon of Saturday, we had an opportunity of seeing those connected with some of the largest cotton factories retiring from labor. All were clean, neat, and fashionably attired, with reticules hanging on their arms and calashes on their heads. They commonly walk arm in arm, without displaying levity. Their general appearance and deportment was such that few British gentlemen, in the middle ranks of life, need have been ashamed of leading any one of them to a tea-party. Next day, being Sunday, we saw the young females belonging to the factories going to church in their best attire, when the favorable impressions of the preceding evening were not effaced. They lodge, generally, in boarding houses, and earn about \$8. 6d. sterling per week, independent of board; serving girls earn about 4s. 3d.

*Sheriff's Tour through America.*

### SCENES ON BOARD A SPANISH PIRATE.

Captain Chamier, in his last novel—"The most Unfortunate man in the World"—describes the following butchery of an English crew, that actually befel the St. Helena schooner when she was taken by the Spanish pirates. The narrator, then a lad, with Waters, a sailor, was providentially concealed in the maintop, from whence they watched the progress of the pirates on deck as they proceeded in the work of cold blooded murder:

"I saw only one remaining Spaniard who was dead, left on the deck; and I beheld one of our men—it was the cooper—goaded on at the point of the pirates' daggers to where the corps was left lying; they lifted the dead to an erect position, and enfolding the neck of our man in the still supple arms of the Spaniard, lashing the hands of the dead man together with horrible, half drunken and frantic joy, they then tied the hands of the cooper round the back of the Spaniard, and goading the living victim with their swords, shouting a maddening yell; then laughing and singing as they turned them round, they conveyed the unresisting cooper to the gangway, and calling out: "Adios, amigo, moi," pushed him towards the side—his foot caught against a coil of rope, which in the scuffle had been kicked to that situation, the balance was lost, and the living and the dead fell head foremost into the ocean. Not a cloud darkened the sun when such ruffian murder was committed, no thunder roared to manifest God's awful displeasure at this infernal deed—but a shout of joy followed the consummation of the act, and a hellish laugh was the burial service of the dead.

I looked up at Waters—his blanched face, his pale lips, his trembling figure, indicated his worst apprehension; he did not dare articulate one word, but kept his trembling finger on his mouth, to warn me of my danger and the necessity of silence. It was now a dead calm; and the sun went down in all its glory, as if it smiled upon the deed; there was scarcely a cloud to darken the heavens, and already in the east the stars had begun to shine above us; all was still and hushed, all nature seemed to smile below; the drunken riot of the murderous pirates broke the silence of the evening, and the ineffectual struggle of some of our men, as they resisted the endeavors of the Spaniards to force them on deck, was the prelude to other deeds of murder.

Two more victims were brought up, and lashed together—these were tied back to back—one seemed anxious to close his career and jump overboard—the other, still clinging to the remnant of a miserable existence, or fearful from his numerous crimes to meet his fate, strenuously opposed the efforts of his comrade. The Spaniards laughed at the struggle, and as either party came near, they wounded them with their swords, and goaded them towards the gangway; at last, he that was most resolute gave a sudden plunge and both were in the water. Then it was that the diabolical feelings of the pirates were most excited, both endeavored to swim, and for a few minutes they succeeded, but as they neared the ship, the rope which an apparently friendly hand had offered to their succor was withdrawn, or only the wet end allowed to touch their hands, when it was jerked from their hold and they were again left to the grave—into which they ultimately descended after a more than human exertion to cling to the faithless

scourge.

The next that was brought on deck was Captain Smith. His son leaped up immediately and clung to him with all the strong hold of affection. The Captain knew his end was come, and looked to the Captain of the felucca, who had nearly fallen under his arm, and who was now very unconcernedly smoking a cigar, appealing for pity in regard to his son; for himself he seemed quite prepared to meet his fate, and approached the gangway with a fearless unconcern. The youth riveted his arms round his father's neck, and cried out with all the excited feelings of a boy who could not reconcile himself to his inevitable death, "Oh, save me! save me, father!" cried the poor half distracted creature; "save me from these men! what are these ruffians going to do with us?" At this moment some of the pirates tore young Smith from his father, and walked him to the Captain of the felucca, who running his quick eye over the pale face of the youngster, shook his head, puffed out a long line of smoke, and on his giving a glance at one of his men, the youngster was released, and again ran into his father's arms. Smith made no resistance as the pirates lashed his son to him, the affrighted boy screamed most dreadfully, imploring his father to save him for his mother's sake; he endeavored to kneel down, and held his hands which were left free, in the manner of supplication. The father never shed a tear, but looked undaunted and undismayed—and yet he seemed to linger on the deck like one who would willingly have lived if only for his son's sake. The lashing being completed, the pirates, who were anxious to finish their work of destruction, said, "Via usted son dios," and gave the victims a push toward that ill fated gangway.

"Oh, father! father! stop, stop, stop—only for one minute—father, only for one minute. Oh, look at me! I will not be drowned; oh, my poor mother! oh, save me!" This seemed to disconcert the Captain, for he stopped and seemed actually insensible to the pain he must have experienced from the application of a sword; he looked down upon his son's face, and I thought I saw, indistinctly as I could see, a tear fall. His son looked imploringly on the countenance of his father; his eyes seemed to read a hope of escape even when it was most useless and most unpromising. Ah! how long we clung to hope even when its rainbow has lost its brightest colours! how fondly we clung to the last tint, although the eye may see it gradually fading from the view, and fervently, even at death's gaping door, we imagine an escape, and hope glimmers even in the darkest of adversity.

The Captain having bent his head forward, and kissed the forehead of his son, who was screaming with the worst anticipation, lifted him from the deck, and walking him steadily to the gangway, jumped into the water to rise no more; but, as he fell, we heard one loud scream which the sea of eternity hushed forever.

### EXTRACT,

From a Sermon on War, delivered January 25, 1835, by the Rev. Dr. Channing—just published.

The idea of Honor is associated with war.—But to whom does the honor belong? If to any, certainly not to the mass of the people, but to those who are particularly engaged in it. The mass of a people, who stay at home and hire others to fight, who sleep in their warm beds and hire others to sleep on the cold and damp earth, who sit at their well spread boards and hire others to take the chance of starving, who nurse the slightest hurt in their own bodies and hire others to expose themselves to mortal wounds and to linger in comfortless hospitals, certainly this mass reaps little honor from war. The honor belongs to those who immediately engage in it. Let me ask then, what is the chief business of war? It is to destroy human life, to mangle the limbs, to gash and hew the body, to plunge the sword into the heart of a fellow creature, to strew the earth with bleeding frames, and to trample them under foot with horses hoofs. It is to batter down and burn cities, to turn fruitful fields into deserts, to level the cottage of the peasant and the magnificent abode of opulence, to scourge nations with famine, to multiply widows and orphans. Are these honorable deeds? Were you called to name exploits worthy of demons, would you not naturally select such as these? Grant that a necessity for them may exist. It is a dreadful necessity, such as a good man must recoil from with instinctive horror; and though it may exempt them from guilt it cannot turn them into glory.

We have thought that it was honorable to heal, to save, to mitigate pain, to snatch the sick and sinking from the jaws of death. We have placed among the revered benefactors of the human race, the discoverers of arts which alleviate human sufferings, which prolong, comfort, adorn and cheer human life, and if these arts be honorable, where is the glory of multiplying and aggravating tortures and death?"

*The Quarrels of Benevolence.*—The following is a liberal exemplification of the doctrine of provoking one another to good works. It is from the Cazenovia (New York) Monitor:

A strife of rather an unusual character, was carried on in Buffalo, during the last cold weather. The Mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, gave public notice in the city papers on the 10th of February, that he would furnish twenty five cords of Wood to such poor families as were unable to supply themselves, with a proviso that "none need apply whose poverty has been caused by intemperance."

This brought out Manly Colton, esq. on the 18th, who gave a like notice, that he would give "to the shivering mothers and children of the city, who have become poor and destitute in consequence of the beastly crime of intemperance on the part of their protectors," twenty-five cords of wood.

The next day, O. H. Dille gave notice, that he would furnish twenty-five cords of wood to such as are destitute and unable to purchase it, without requiring them to prove either that they are "beastly drunkards," or "that they have never expended money in intemperance."

The day following, Samuel Twitchell, jr. offered to give twenty-five cords of wood to such as are destitute and unable to purchase, "no matter how they became so."

On the same day Alanson and Julia Palmer announced, that they would give one hundred dollars in provisions and clothing, to the needy. They say, "It is enough for the applicant to be poor—we wish not to know the cause of their misfortune, but wish all to be temperate, industrious, and happy."

John Wheelock, a butcher, also gave notice on the same day, that he would give to the suffering poor of the city, twenty-five pounds of beef for every cord of wood that the Mayor should furnish—and would "not go into a detailed examination of how they became needy."

One part of the London and Greenwich Rail Road, which is now advancing towards completion, will go over three thousand arches; and it is intended to make these arches to serve the purposes of cottages, and that they shall be inhabited.

This is certainly a novelty, and one of an agreeable character, that carriages full of passengers and goods will go over the tops of human habitations at great speed, with the most perfect security and convenience to all parties. To get clear of all smoke arising out of these residences of men and women, which would be a great annoyance on the Rail Road, the apartments or arches will be warmed by gas stoves, which will yield light and heat, without impregnating the atmosphere with any noxious impurity.

London paper.

*Embalming.*—It would seem from the following paragraph, which we copy from the London Atheneum of the 7th ult. that the lost art of embalming dead bodies has been rediscovered, and indeed with circumstances of excellence unknown to the ancients.

On the 6th of March last, Professor Franchina, of Palermo, embalmed a body in the anatomical theatre at Palermo, on the 14th of May, consequently more than two months afterwards, this new mummy was again examined in the presence of several hundred persons. The features of the deceased had undergone no alteration; the body was perfectly flexible, the flesh had the natural hue of death, but not the slightest smell of putrefaction was perceptible. The viscera, which, according to this new method, need not be removed, were all preserved, especially the lungs, which were found in the most perfect state. The means employed by the Professor are not—stated it appears that he makes a secret of them.

*Reunion of Flesh after complete Separation.*—The Observatorio Medico contains a curious and what it affirms to be a well authenticated case of reunion of the nose, after complete separation. The patient, a woman of the town, had the whole of the soft part of the nose bitten off, by a man. She was immediately carried before the commissary of police, when the nose was dressed. In three hours afterwards, Dr. Carlizze, who happened to come in, saw the patient, and entreated that search might be made for the lost nose. This was done, and two and a half hours afterwards the mutilated portion was found, contracted, and all covered with filth. The Doctor, however, washed the parts clean, and applied the piece, putting in a few points of suture. The dressings were not removed before the seventh day, when the witnesses observed, with great satisfaction, that complete union had taken place. In thirty seven days, the cicatrix was perfectly consolidated. The aspect of the nose, however, was most disagreeable, from the color of its tip which presented a livid unhealthy appearance. A solution of nitrate of silver (moderately strong) was applied to this part, and after the fall of the ocar, in five days the nose resumed its natural color.

Boston Medical Journal.

*Diamond.*—Wonders will never cease—discoveries never terminate; the riches of our land multiply in every direction. A Virginia paper says:

"A Diamond weighing upwards of 5 dwts. was found on the plantation of Mr. Philip Brooks, in the county of Prince Edward, by one of his children, who, it is supposed, was attracted by the rays of light emitted from its surface. It has been examined by several scientific gentlemen, among whom was the Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sydney College; all of whom pronounce it the pure carbon. The discovery of this great treasure, appears to have been the work of Providence; for Mr. Brooks was a very poor man, and besides, is much involved. Since the discovery, however, he may occupy the station that he formerly did, as regards the riches of this world. Mr. Brooks is disposed to sell."

At the lowest computation, a brilliant of the first water weighing five carats would be worth \$500, and if this diamond of five dwts., is of that character, it would bring \$15,000. N. York Star.

*Conversational Intercourse of the Sexes.*—What makes those men, who associate habitually with women, superior to others? What makes that woman, who is accustomed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved, for their colloquial powers? Surely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation, in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off; their better materials polished and brightened; and their richness like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of women, than it ever could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character are laid aside, like the harshness of a warrior in times of peace and security.

Newburyport Herald.

A very extensive Fire occurred in Thomaston, Georgia, on the 17th ultimo, which destroyed the principal part of the village. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, and but one house insured.

## JUDGE WHITE.

The following sketch of the life of Judge White is from the speech of the Hon. Balie Peyton, of Tennessee, at the Oxford dinner.

But, it may be inquired, who is Judge White? and what are his claims upon the American People for their confidence and support? He was born in Ireland county, North Carolina, and removed with his father to the state of Tennessee, when a boy, and though he read law, and was prepared for the bar in Pennsylvania, Tennessee has been his home from that time to the present. He is a man about sixty years of age, spare made, thin habit, who enjoys excellent health, and is capable of great labor and research. He is the first at his seat in the Senate Chamber or Committee room, the last to leave it; and except Chief Justice Marshall, I know of no man that rides about the city so little in carriages. He has one of those old fashioned, iron constitutions, which seem to be peculiar to a race of men who are fast passing away. His constitution was formed in the rugged scenes and pioneer days of the west. For the Indian War continued many years after his emigration to Tennessee, and he was distinguished amongst that hardy, enterprising, and gallant race of men, who defended our mothers from the tomahawk and scalping knife. He has learned the wants of men by mingling with them in all conditions of life. He has talent sufficient to qualify him for any business, for any emergency, without ever being above it. His education was as good as the means of his father and the condition of the country could afford; but there was more use for soldiers than schoolmasters in Tennessee in his day. That he has talents and acquirements of the first order, is admitted by all with whom he has measured strength. At the bar, or on the bench, he did not suffer by a comparison with such men as John Haywood, and Jenkyn Whiteside. When a commissioner under the Spanish Treaty he was pronounced by Little Waller Tazewell, the present Governor of Virginia, to be one of the ablest men with whom he had been associated. It will be seen by an examination of his speeches in the Senate of the United States, perhaps the ablest body in the world in point of talents, that he has fully sustained his reputation there as a man of talents. He has filled with equal fidelity and ability many of the highest offices in his own state, and has been long a Senator in the Congress of the United States. His honesty is proverbial. No enemy, in the most violent party contests, has ever breathed a suspicion against his character. If any man is entitled to the appellation, he may be called the Aristides of the country; for if all we read of the Athenian be true, he was not more just than is Hugh Lawson White. Mild in his disposition and amiable in his manners, but no man who lives has more moral courage and unshaking firmness. He is possessed of a competent, though not an overgrown estate—plain and simple in his mode of life, quite an economist and financier, more especially in the management of public affairs; but money has as few charms for him as office. Many of his friends thought he formerly carried his fondness for rural life and rural occupation too far. I remember to have heard from a particular friend of his, an anecdote of a law student who came a considerable distance to be examined by Judge White, while a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The young man had heard much of his ability and learning as a jurist, and expected to be much embarrassed in his presence. But he mustered courage, came to his residence, and on being informed that the Judge was on his farm, went out and intercepted a man ploughing, inquired for Judge White; 'I am the man,' was reply. 'I wish to get license to practice law, and came to be examined.' Well, sir, if you will be good enough to come down to the shade, I will attend to it with a great deal of pleasure. He hitched his horse, got over in a cool shade, and took the young man through a most learned and rigid examination, found that he was well qualified, and after inviting him to his house, and showing him every mark of hospitality, gave him license. I said that neither money nor office had an improper influence over him. He has declined the acceptance of both, when considered by others to be his due. Gen. Jackson tendered him a seat in his Cabinet, which he declined, on account of domestic afflictions—a fatal disease having carried off his wife and nearly all his children.

## TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MATHIAS.

New York April 20.

The monster Matthias, for such he deserves to be called whether sane or insane, has, after the most extraordinary development of unfeeling brutality towards Pierson, the victim of his fanaticism, been acquitted of murder, by poison, for want of sufficient evidence. But who, after reading the facts proved, can rise from the trial without a thorough conviction that his death was at least accelerated by the most savage neglect on the part of Matthias, who left him to starve and to perish almost alone in his chamber, without the slightest attendance or nursing which can be called such; and without food or even water to drink? When Matthias did consent to give him water—for nothing was ever done either on the farm or in the house, not even a

mouthful of victuals taken by any of the fraternity in the family without his permission—he poured it, as he would upon a dog, into the gasping mouth of the dying man, then struggling on the floor, almost naked, and in the last agonies of his disease! This, and the fatuity, the voluntary debasement of the personages of the family, chiefly females, subjecting themselves by a system of abject menial obedience to the will of this impostor, will forever form a theme for reflection, as astounding and incomprehensible as it is degrading and revolting to human nature. That a family of nine respectable persons, one it is true a black woman, and several of them children, in the possession of the comforts and elegancies of life, with their country seat, coachman, carriage, &c. should have been found to exist in this free and enlightened community, secluding themselves from the rest of the world, for the purpose of devoting themselves, and services, and property, to an ignorant and ferocious impostor, who had insinuated himself so far into their confidence as to palm himself off upon them, in the language of Mrs. Folger, as "God the Father, possessing the Holy Ghost," and the type of the "last trumpet of the angels in the Revelation," that they should have abandoned themselves to the most unlimited credulity in the truth of these profane declarations, and believed him to be what he professed, will forever be a black and damning spot on the alleged refinement and civilization of the age.

Washington April 20.

We hear that on Friday night last, at the President's Mansion, the slumbers of the family were disturbed by an incident, with all the particulars of which we are not acquainted, but we believe is substantially described thus: The sleep of the President was broken by the noise of some one at the door of his chamber, endeavoring, apparently, to obtain entrance into it. On the President's demanding who it was, and what was his object, the intruder answered that he was trying (or wanted to find the way) to get out. The noise having roused some members of the family sleeping in adjacent rooms, they promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in arresting the offender. On being examined, the first impression, that his object, in attempting to get into the President's room, was personal violence, entirely gave way before the fact that he was without arms or weapons of offence of any kind; he was an ordinary person, of the appearance of a day laborer, who had, to all appearances, got into the house with a view to plunder, but missed at the same time his way and his object. In order to keep the fellow safe until morning, when he could be sent before a magistrate, he was locked up in an apartment on the premises usually occupied as a stable, but at the time vacant, where it was supposed he would be safe enough till morning. When the morning came, however, the bird had flown; having escaped out of a window or aperture of some sort, which was at such a height from the ground that no one supposed he could possibly reach it. *Nat. Int.*

Washington April 27.

*Ohio and Michigan.*—It seems that the Commissioners appointed by the President to act as mediators between Michigan and Ohio have had an interview with Governors Lucas and Mason, and that their mission had been unsuccessful, Governor Lucas having refused to defer the survey of the northern boundary, and declaring that he would not yield one jot or tittle to the solicitations of the Commissioners. Some difficulties have already occurred on the border. We are informed (says the Detroit Journal) that the Sheriff of Monroe and some of his deputies have been arrested in the discharge of their duties, by the authorities of Ohio, and carried to Toledo. A good deal of excitement prevailed at Monroe, and a serious conflict was apprehended.

way there he endeavored to convey intelligence of his dreadful situation, through a friend, to his family, he was threatened with the bayonet by this merciless villain. *Georgia paper.*

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, May 1.

A meeting of a number of the citizens was held at Red Mountain, in the eastern part of Orange county, on the 25th of April, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Convention to be held at Raleigh to revise the Constitution of this state. Nathaniel Harris, esq. was called to the chair, and Frederick Moize, esq. appointed secretary.

Col. William Horner then nominated the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, which nominations were unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

Whereupon the Hon. Willie P. Mangum rose and begged of the meeting to be excused; alleging that, in his opinion, no person who is much absorbed in the party politics of the day ought to be employed in revising the Constitution. The formation of this fundamental law of the state ought to be entirely uninfluenced by party considerations, and it ought to be framed by men of the longest experience, the clearest heads, as well as the coolest and calmest tempers in the community; therefore it was his opinion that no man deeply engaged in the strife of party ought to be elected. These reasons, and the fact that he must necessarily be absent from home, he hoped would be sufficient to justify him in begging to be excused. He was accordingly excused.

Harrison Parker, esq. then nominated Judge Nash, and upon full consultation the nomination was unanimously adopted.

Col. Abner Parker then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we will support the election of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin and Judge Nash as delegates, and that each of us will use our best endeavors to induce our neighbors to turn out and go to the election.

*Resolved*, That the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder be requested to give the above an insertion in his paper.

The meeting then adjourned.

NAT. HARRIS, Chairman.  
FREDERICK MOIZE, Secy.

The Bank of the United States has commenced winding up its affairs. It has instructed the branch in Fayetteville, N. C. to make no new discounts, and gradually to reduce the existing debt.

Dr. Capers, an eminent and distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had received a professorship in South Carolina College, at Columbia, has been advanced to the Presidency of that institution.

Fayetteville Market April 27.

*Ohio and Michigan.*—It seems that the Commissioners appointed by the President to act as mediators between Michigan and Ohio have had an interview with Governors Lucas and Mason, and that their mission had been unsuccessful, Governor Lucas having refused to defer the survey of the northern boundary, and declaring that he would not yield one jot or tittle to the solicitations of the Commissioners. Some difficulties have already occurred on the border. We are informed (says the Detroit Journal) that the Sheriff of Monroe and some of his deputies have been arrested in the discharge of their duties, by the authorities of Ohio, and carried to Toledo. A good deal of excitement prevailed at Monroe, and a serious conflict was apprehended.

James M. Hutcheson of Charlotte, a member of our last Legislature, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Superintendent of Buildings for the Mint, to be erected in that place.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Captain Kennedy, went to sea on the 23d ult. from the port of New York. She is bound on a three years' cruise in the Indian seas, and Pacific. She carries out E. Roberts, esq. the diplomatic agent who negotiated the treaties with the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam, and who is bearer of the ratification of those treaties. The Peacock will visit China, the Sandwich Islands, and the South American ports in the Pacific, and return home by way of Cape Horn. *Poulson.*

A circular issued from the Treasury Department on the 6th ult., to collecting and receiving officers, instructs them, after the 30th day of September next, not to receive in payment of any public dues, bank notes of a smaller denomination than 5 dollars; and informs them, that after the 3d of March next, it is the design of the department to extend the restriction of all notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, and if practicable to discontinue the use of any bank as a fiscal agent, which shall thereafter continue to issue notes of a smaller denomination than 5 dollars, and which shall after some subsequent period to be designated, issue any of a less denomination than 10 dollars. *Balt. Pat.*

*Indian Murders.*—We regret to learn, says the Milledgeville Recorder of the 21st inst. that the Creek Indians in the neighborhood of Columbus, are again committing aggressions upon the whites. They have recently murdered a citizen of Columbus, and fired upon his companion, who escaped—this occurred about 17 miles from Columbus. They have,

a few days ago, murdered a gentleman from South Carolina, who was removing, and whose wagon, negroes, &c. had advanced ahead of him. We understand that much excitement prevails, and that it is considered highly dangerous for individuals to travel between Columbus and Montgomery.

advertisers for her parents and relatives. When about six months old, she was left by a woman who called herself Silva Buck, with a family named Bennet, at the head of Cayuga Lake, since which time no trace of Mrs. Buck has ever been found, and an impenetrable mystery still hangs over the origin and early history of the young lady in question. *Monticello Herald.*

## NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

New York, April 28.

The packet ship Congress, Capt. Kimball, arrived yesterday, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., and brings intelligence that a new revolution had broken out in the south of Mexico, which threatened serious consequences to the present government. So far as we can learn, it appears that the first movement was made by Gen. Alvarez, the governor of the state of Zacatecas, who came out with a proclamation declaring that Santa Ana was incapable of acting as President until he is fairly tried by a competent court, and establishes the justice of his conduct in disobeying the old Congress. The proclamation also declares the existing Congress illegitimate, calls for the restoration of the old one, and the return of the Vice President, Gomez Fatio, to the executive authority. At the latest accounts, three other important states, viz: St. Lewis Potosi, Morelia, and Durango, had joined with Zacatecas in this declaration.

St. Ana had proceeded with 5000 regular troops to Zacatecas, to put down the revolt, and a serious conflict was expected.

## DIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN PIPER, aged about 70 years.

On the same day, Mr. THOMAS J. FREE-LAND, aged 26 years.

In Raleigh, on the 25th ult., of Consumption, JONATHAN P. CUSHING, President of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. He arrived there on Thursday, on his way to the South for the benefit of his health, in the last stage of the disease which terminated his earthly career.

## Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	SUN. rise- sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday.	5 16 6 44	First, 5 25 aft'n
2 Saturday.	5 15 6 45	Full, 12 19 56 morn
3 Sunday.	5 14 6 46	Last, 19 52 morn
4 Monday.	5 13 6 47	27 8 14 morn
5 Tuesday.	5 12 6 48	
6 Wednesday.	5 11 6 49	
7 Thursday.	5 10 6 50	

## To Journeymen Shoemakers.

100 good hands can find constant employ at the Boot and Shoemaking business on application to the subscriber. The Raleigh wages will be given.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

April 30 69.

## FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIFTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Murfreesborough, Hertford co. on Friday the 22d of May.

## ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

## CAPITAL PRIZE, \$ 6000!

SCH. E. M.	
1 Prize of	\$ 6,000 is \$ 6,000
1 Prize of	3,000 is 3,000
1 Prize of	2,000 is 2,000
8 Prizes of	1,000 is 8,000
10 Prizes of	500 is 5,000
10 Prizes of	400 is 4,000
10 Prizes of	300 is 3,000
10 Prizes of	200 is 2,000
100 Prizes of	100 is 10,000
100 Prizes of	50 is 5,000
116 Prizes of	30 is 3,480
201 Prizes of	20 is 4,020
300 Prizes of	15 is 4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10 is 60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6 is 36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4 is 24,000

18,868 Prizes, amounting to \$ 180,000

\* \* All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . . . 84

Halves, . . . . . 2

Quarters, . . . . . 1

Tickets to be had of

ALLEN PARKS, Agent,

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

May 1. 69.

## THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

It is now at his stand, the breeders of fine

horses are requested to call and see him;

season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June.

For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15. 69.



### THE POOR MAN.

What man is poor? not he whose brow  
Is bathed in Heaven's own light,  
Whose knee to God alone must bow,  
At morning and at night—  
Whose arm is nerved by healthful toil,  
Who sits beneath the tree,  
Or treads upon the fruitful soil,  
With spirit calm and free.  
  
What man is poor? not he whose brow  
Is wet with Heaven's own dew,  
Who breathes to God the heartfelt vow,  
Whose pledge is deep and true,  
The morning calls his active feet  
To no enchanting dome,  
But evening and the twilight sweet  
Shall light his pathway home.  
  
And there is music in his ear  
In the glad voice of his child,  
His wife with hurried step draws near,  
And spirit undefined—  
Then torn from the humble heart,  
Nor scorn its cheerful tone,  
For deeper feelings there may start,  
Than the proud have ever known.

From the Knickerbocker.

### MEMOIR OF A PAIR OF WHISKERS

By the Author of the "Man with the Claret-colored Coat."

"Am, brother, dost mark  
That puff of hair upon Alonso's lip?  
Car. Ay, do I.  
Jmb. I'll tell thee what, my brothers,  
The time shall come, and we shall live to see it,  
When, for that multiplicity of hair,  
Filed, against nature, on an urchin's face,  
The maidens shall give up their hearts! nay,  
more,  
Not only shall a 'whisker'd pando' take  
His choicest choice among them, but the jades  
Shall love according to the mustache-fuise;  
Love him alone who cultivates their growth—  
And love no longer than they flourish there!  
Whiskerrendos, a Tragedy

Dorothy-Meredith was my cousin, my favorite cousin. Nay, she was most emphatically my pet.

As for Major Abercrombie Crowbar, public opinion was unanimous! A brave man undoubtedly, but the last man in creation for a husband. He thought too much of his whiskers.

What could I do? To step between a lover and his mistress is, generally speaking, no trifle. There are cases where it is literally coming "between the dragon and his rage." But Dorothy-Meredith was the finest girl in Lancashire—and my cousin.

What could she see to love in that baboon, Crowbar? Not that the major was so insufferable, apart from his whiskers. But military men are anti-social; the worst of fathers; the most negligent of husbands. They can't take a joke. Besides, there was no chance of war, and he would make a point of not dying these ten years.

It is needless to say that Dorothy-Meredith was unrivaled in accomplishments. How could it be otherwise? Six rich uncles had educated her, and she was the legatee of a round dozen of maiden aunts. Of course there was no such match in the country.

Now for me to stand still and see such a sacrifice—this was manifestly impossible. Understand me: I should not take such ground in any ordinary case, but Major Crowbar's whiskers were a foot long.

It is true the thing was not so easily done. Interference of this kind was a delicate business. Open expostulation is out of the question, and friendly remonstrance is only a declaration of war *sub rosa*. It is surprising how a woman will stick to her betrothed "against the field." If I knew that her lover had scraped his mother to death with an oyster shell, I should only make her a foe for life by the really friendly act of giving her the information. A woman in such a case will doubt the testimony of a whole regiment under oath, and the evidence of her own senses into the bargain. Besides, if you could by some miracle convince her, you would accomplish nothing: for she forgives even more obstinately than she disbelieves; and unless you can actually produce before her eyes a previous living wife and five children, (all the *bona fide* property of her suitor,) you had much better let her alone.

It is obvious, then, that whatever exists of interference must occur between Major Crowbar and myself. The hope to prevail with Dorothy is altogether desperate.

To be sure the Major sings a good song; and I am told that he can split a man into three pieces with "cut-one" of his broad sword; but he drinks like a fish, and his whiskers are absolutely terrific. He marry my cousin with five thousand a year!

"Rather than so, come fate into the list,  
And champion me to th' utterance."

What can Dorothy-Meredith possibly see in that fellow? She is my cousin. If she would listen to reason five minutes! What am I talking about? A woman in love listen to reason? Poh!

Come what will, it is plain that this affair must be arbitrated between the major and myself. Talking to her is entirely out of the question. The fool!

The silly jade! The good-for-nothing obstinate hussy! Why didn't she fall in love with an orang-outang, and have done with it?

Besides, these military chaps are so tremendous in the matter of despatch. They have no remote conception of delay. After the place is once fairly invested, nothing will do but a bombardment, an assault, a *coup de main*. They can't wait to starve out the garrison. If the thing is to be done at all, they say—

"Then 'twere best we done quickly."

Thus situated what could I do? To deliberate was ruin, absolute ruin. Yet I paused.

Not that I was afraid of the major. I am afraid of no man. But there was a quiet ferocity in his upper lip, which I fancy few people would contravene just for the fun of it.

Certainly duels are things to be avoided. I have ever had but one opinion on that subject. This being shot down for another man's benefit, is all wrong. I venture to say that duels never did any good. They give rise to scandal. They disturb the passions. They make awkward gaps in a family circle. I once knew three brothers out of five killed in duels, in the single month of April. They were April fools. For my own part I would never sanction a duel, excepting, perhaps, in those very few cases where really there's no getting away from it.

Yet it was unpleasant, very unpleasant—I acknowledge it. The wrong end of a pistol barrel, levelled, as near as you can judge, at the fourth button, is, to say the least, no joke. And I was no shot.

And I happened to know, on the other hand, that the major was no bungler. He had already been the "principal" cause of nine private funerals, and the "second" of forty odd. Things began to look serious. But what could I do? He had sworn matrimony on my cousin, and I could devise no other way of getting at him.

In short, I decided—not to challenge him—for that, as you shall presently see, would have disconcerted my entire plan—but to make him challenge me. This was a nice point.

When I'm in a quandary, I always look at my watch. It was precisely half past three. "Ha! this is fortunate. The major takes soup at the Red Lion every day at half past three."

I laid my plan.

I seated myself within ear-shot of his favorite corner, and called for terrapins and port. I took up the Weekly Chronicle. Ha! what's this?

"Cupid taking lodgings among the whiskers."—We copy the following singular story from the Daily Post: "A coterie of five ladies received and encouraged the addresses of a company of fine smooth-faced Americans. Presently, a party of Englishmen, with whiskers, cut in, and cut out the Americans. Before long, a party of Frenchmen appeared, and very soon supplanted the Englishmen. Messieurs wore mustaches! After a time a party of Prussians appeared: they added the *imperial* to the whiskers and mustaches, and it is unnecessary to say that the Frenchmen had to stand aside. By and by came a company of Russians, so enveloped in whiskers, mustaches, etc., that no one could say on which side of their heads the face was. This was decisive! The Russians married the ladies!"

"A thought struck me. In a moment I improved on my plan, but said nothing. Just as I had finished this, who should come in but my friend Colonel —.

"Eh, waiter! make those terrapins for two, and double the port. Colonel, I am glad to see you."

"How are you? how are you?" said the Colonel, straining away at his left-hand glove. "Warm day this! what's the news?"

"Umph! nothing special. Nothing but a little scandal about one of your professional brethren, Major Crowbar. I hear he's in a bad way."

(There was a slight noise in the corner.)

"How?" said the colonel, "how?"

"He lost his commission last night at brat."

(There was a sudden rap on the table in the corner, as of a man's knuckles; the waiter mistook it for a call, and said "coming sir!")

"You don't say it!" continued the colonel.

"Matter of fact, I assure you; and that isn't the worst of it. A gentleman at the same table lost his purse in a very mysterious way, and it is whispered that some people could tell where it went."

(The noise in the corner rather increased than diminished.)

"You astonish me!" exclaimed the colonel.

"Between ourselves, colonel, it does not astonish me. I know a little of that man's history."

"Why, my good sir, you do very much astonish me. I thought that he was to marry your cousin."

"He marry my cousin, the Algerine rascal! I should like to catch him making such a proposition!"

(Just here there was a thundering crash in the aforesaid corner. I believe every atom of crockery was dashed to pieces. I raised my voice.)

"Colonel —, if that mustached puppy should mention such a thing to my cousin, I'd challenge him."

The Colonel fairly rolled his eyes in wonder. I changed the subject. Enough, thought I, is as good as a feast.

I was hardly seated in my arm-chair, when the following note was placed before me.

"SIR—I scorn to reply to your scurrious abuse by a superfluous word. Name your own time, place, weapons; and take the first shot at A. CROWBAR."

This was just what I wanted.

My reply was equally brief, informal, and painted.

"Major Crowbar's proposition is accepted. He will do me the favor to be at Collins' Heath to-morrow, at sun-rise, without weapons, as they will be furnished on the ground."

I happened to know that the only weapon with which the Major was wholly unacquainted, was a long rifle.

I happened to know that the only weapon with which I was perfectly acquainted, was a long rifle.

I bore the Major no malice. A puppy he certainly was; and at any risk I was determined to oppose his marrying my cousin. But I had no weasel-like longing for his blood. If it could be so, I had much rather not shed it. But he must not marry my cousin.

The morning was chilly, even for March. The sun had just risen; cloudless indeed, but the atmosphere was filled with a half-frozen vapor that attached itself like hoar frost to our clothes, and gave to every mortal man of us the appearance of having just emerged from a snow drift. I shall never forget the Major's figure. His mustaches and whiskers seemed arranged on purpose to gather up this imitation snow, and it was so piled over his visage that nothing was visible save his falcon eyes and the plentiful puffs of fog into which the keen air had converted his breath.

His manner was dignified to a fraction. He evidently thought of nothing but the pleasure of submitting me to the care of an undertaker. He was quiet. But he was, nevertheless, ferocious. When he saw the ground measured—thirty paces—he smiled in downright derision.

"Umph!" said he, "some people have yet to learn that Crowbar's long shots are his best shots."

But he laughed out of the other corner when he saw my two long rifles! This was unkind. He had no possible notion of any thing but a pistol. But it was vain to protest. I was the party challenged. I had the undoubted right to my selection.

The seconds began to load the pieces. I watched them as a cat watches a mouse.

The Major's friend chose ball that was absolutely perfect. I envied the Major the luxury of firing that ball.

As Colonel — was adjusting my bullet, I remarked that it had a flaw; a very small flaw 'tis true, but still a flaw.

"Colonel," said I, "excuse me; that ball is a bad one."

And in a twinkling I popped into the rifle a ball of my own. It contained dry powder in the centre, and was bound up tight and hard, with wet powder and tow. An odd thing to encounter that beautiful ball of the Major's—but you shall see.

In trying situations, it is a great thing for one to know one's man. I knew the Major. I knew that he was a brave man, but no shot with a rifle—and he knew it too. I never saw him cowed before.

At the word we walked to our posts, and were told to fire while my second counted one, two, three, four, five.

"One," was hardly pronounced, when my rifle gave its music. I watched the track of smoke and fire of my tow bullet—it lodged in the very midst of the Major's right whisker—it blazed—it blew up—he fired—he fell!—the two explosions were simultaneous; and what little he had of aim was entirely lost.

The Major was, I said, a brave man; and when he found he really was not dead, he soon rallied and stood upon his feet.

But to a brave man honor is dearer than life; and to the Major, his whiskers were dearer than honor itself.

His whiskers, did I say? Alack! he had no whiskers! He had a part of one whisker, most atrociously singed and discoloured. But its fellow was gone for ever!

Not the foliage, the branches, the trunks merely; the very roots were gone!

Had they been shorn—no matter how close to the skin—time would have done his work; they would have grown again. As it was, the Major was in the predicament of Othello, after he put the light out:

"He knew not where was that Promethean grease."

That could their life relumine."

It would be trifling to dwell on the comic expression of a man's face, when one whisker was taken off clean, and the other was left standing, but browned and crisped like a fox's tail dipped in aqua fortis. Not to laugh was Roman firmness.

Major Crowbar was a doomed man, and he felt it. He said nothing. He walked off the ground in a worse pickle than he walked on it, but he was as dignified as ever.

He never saw Dorothy more. It was useless. She loved him for his whiskers—and his whiskers were gone!

CASSIO.

### From Porter's Lectures.

#### A WAY TO BE USEFUL.

It was always a truth of importance, but is more eminently so now than in any past period since the world began, that skill in wielding the pen is *moral power*. If used aright, it invariably confers respect on its possessor. When we see a perfect clock, we know that the maker acquired his skill by studying the theoretic principles of his art, and by much practice; and that the same man who made this can make another. So when we see a finished composition, we know at once that it was produced by some gifted mind, accustomed to writing and able to write again. So spontaneously do men judge in this matter, that a very short piece, like Gray's *Elegy*, sometimes confers a literary reputation on its author for ages.

But the respect which attaches to the capacity of writing well, (and the same is true of speaking, understood in the larger sense, for the communication of thought,) is of a higher sort than that which belongs to any other effort of mind. In the imitative arts, as painting for example, a man may attain a good degree of celebrity, with little more than the capacity of *copying* well. Writing demands native resources. It depends on talent and discipline. A happy accident led to the discovery of the mariner's compass, and of the telescope; but no accident contributed to produce the *Paradise Lost*, which was, in the strictest sense, the result of inventive genius.

The application of these general remarks is easy. Christian ministers, now coming on the stage, should not only acquire the power of writing well, but should use this power for the glory of God and the good of men. The combined influence of the *pen* and the *press*, is the most astonishing moral machinery that ever was set at work in this world. It is opening a new aspect on all the affairs of men. The question is settled, too, that this machinery will be kept in active operation, for good or for evil, in every civilized community. Greece and Rome in their glory had no press; and while this fact certainly contributed to the perfection of their *public speaking*, we cannot but wonder how they accomplished what they did, without the aid of printing.

But the intercommunication of thought is no longer restricted to impressions to be made on popular assemblies, nor to oral addresses in any form. The influence of the press can reach every man at his fireside, and at every hour of the day; it can carry hope to the peasant's cot-age, or thunder the note of alarm to the ear of princes. As by the power of enchantment, it transfers the thoughts of one mind to millions of other minds, by a process silent and rapid as the winds that sweep over a continent; or like the light of day, which traverses the nations by a succession almost instantaneous. The book that was printed last month in London, is reprinted perhaps this month beyond the Alleghany mountains.

Young men, destined to act for God and the church in this wonderful day, think on this subject. Recollect that religious magazines, and quarterly journals, and tracts of various form, will control the public sentiment of the millions who shall be your contemporaries, and your successors on the stage of action for eternity. To whose management shall this vast moral machinery be entrusted, if the educated sons of the church, the rising ministry of the age, will shrink from the labor and responsibility of the mighty enterprise? Learn to use your pen, and love to use it. And in the great contest that is to usher in the triumph of the church, let it not be said that you were too timid or indolent to bear your part.

FOR CHILDREN.

#### CRUELTY PUNISHED.

Henry was sitting alone upon the door steps crying bitterly because an arrow had been misdirected and flew in his eye. He was uttering in half broken sentences that he wished there 'never was such a thing as a bow and arrow in the world,' when a gentleman observing all his movements, inquired, "Why this trouble, my little friend? What is the matter with your eye?" The poor boy could only say, "I lent my bow and arrow to a boy to hit a dove in the court, because I tried and could not do it."

"And do you not think," said the gentleman, "that if you had hit the dove, you would be very cruel to cause so much suffering upon a poor innocent thing?"

Supposing the arrow had wounded the bird instead of yourself, how do you suppose it was to obtain relief? It certainly could not make known its pain, and perhaps it would have gone fluttering to its nest, and there died. Remember, my lad, cruelty is often recompensed upon one's own head."

Our little boy kept on crying; but still he could not think of the suffering he was enduring, which would have been leveled at the poor dove had he been successful, and it cured him of his cruelty—for years after, when he was impelled to take his gun and accompany his friends in their field sports, he used to say, "I lost all my relish for tormenting dumb animals when I was a child."

Juvenile Repository.

Sleeping at Church.—Dr. A., of Cambridge, was once rather embarrassed with an occurrence in his congregation.

An insane man, who had received a public education and was strongly attached to the doctor, had observed in the forenoon of a warm summer sabbath, that several of the congregation slept in time of sermon. To prevent the occurrence of the evil in the afternoon, the maniac, having filled his bosom with windfalls from a neighboring orchard, posted himself in a convenient station in the side gallery, the front gallery being occupied by the college students. Presently after the sermon commenced he observed one asleep, and gently disengaging his hand from his bosom he aimed its contents at the head of the sleeper. This occasioned some disturbance, but when it subsided, a second sleeper's head was